

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N° 1099.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA about the first of December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

SWAN TAVERN.
JOHN JONES,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, at the

SIGN OF THE SWAN,
in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his stable is furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their assiduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

* Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yelot, Esq. Petersburgh, near Versailles, Woodford county—Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county—Mr. D. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burrs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the publick's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

FAYETTE COUNTY, sc.
Taken up by John Bobbs, in Lexington, a

Black Mare,

14 1-2 hands high, 4 years old, has the foot distemper, hip shot, neither docked nor branded—appraised to 30 dollars.

Also—A Bay Horse,

14 hands high, about 15 or 16 years old, a star in the forehead, some white on both hind feet, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a small c—appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 9th of October, 1806.

H. HARRISON.

I WILL GIVE d₃ s₁

PER pound, in cash, for clear combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being scalded is of no injury to them. I still carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Nov. 10, 1806. w. 1st Feb.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale at this office, and at the store of Messrs. Kelly and Brent in Paris, price 27 1-2 cents,

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS

IN AND CONCERNING

KENTUCKY,

From the first settlement thereof, until it became an independent state, in June 1792.

BY WILLIAM LITTELL ESQ.

161 THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the

Painting and Gilding Business,
to which he will add the
Mending, making, and framing of
Looking Glasses;
He will also have an elegant assortment of
Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an
assortment of
EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expence, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious—He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

284 VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

147 1-4 Acres of land, wherein I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the flock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. tf.

RICHARD TAYLOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler.

From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick's favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

38 FOR SALE,

A very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.



RICHARD BARRY,
BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes.

As to prices, he will only say that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

Nov. 1st, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSEY,
WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main-street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. 12m

22 SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expence.

John Lowrey.
Lexington, September 23, 1806. tf

7 TO RENT
FOR the ensuing year, that VALUABLE FARM in the neighbourhood of Lexington, late in the possession of Walker Baylor; for further information apply to the subscriber living in Franklin county.

NATHL. HART.

Nov. 1st 1806. 3w.

13 DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.
LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806. 3M.

18 DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806

27 NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50 !

29 NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars. Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

August 14, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit, July term 1806.

Jas. Magowen, Complainant,

against

John Boswell, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

May 20, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit, July term 1806.

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THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

May 20, 1806.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber

in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven

years old, about fifteen hands one inch

high, blind of one eye, (the eye is sunk)

with a long switch tail, shod all round,

no brand that I recollect. The above

reward to be paid on the delivery of the

horse to me in Lexington, or by giving

such information as will enable me to

get him again, and all reasonable char-

ges paid by me.

Jas. BEATTY,</p

MR. COBURN I observe has changed his battery, and from assailing the reputation of my father has directed much of his abuse against myself. It is with great reluctance I again intrude on the publick attention, for I am perfectly aware of the impropriety of troubling the community with private broils, but I trust I shall be pardoned when it is recollect'd I act entirely on the defensive.

If decency or propriety, were component parts of the Judge's character, the unpleasant task of defending myself from his slanders would not now be imposed upon me, nor should I if the Judge had confined himself to the defence of those who are called Spanish associates, have been led into an altercation with him at all. Or, if his intellects had borne the smallest proportion to his malignity, he would have known how shameful it was for a Judge to throw aside the crime, and embark as a principal in newspaper squabbles, and how superlatively disgraceful to assume the character of a *Pasquin*—thus also, should I have been spared the necessity of replying to the Judge.

When his country appointed him to the honorable post he now fills, she expected from him labors of a very different nature, from those which have latterly eng'd his "elevated mind"—She expected coolness, candor and an attempt at least at the administration of justice; and by no means that his moments should be dedicated to the fabrication of slanders, and attacks on private fame.—She expected such deportment as would have assured to her courts respect, and the confidence of the litigants, and not such as banishes the suitors with disgust from his presence, and marks the Judge a cautious, revengeful and wicked calumniator.

It is much to be regretted that the leisure moments of this Judge, have not been applied to the acquisition of something, which as wisdom was unattainable, would at least have made him amiable; but his life is a void when unemployed in declination, and as some person has told him a Judge should possess dignity, and not associate with those undecided with office, his hours have dragged heavily on, in the nauseating contemplation of the prosperity of others, and the mortifying thought that his merits have not been duly appreciated: By retirement, and brooding over prospects of an unpleasant kind, the natural irritability of his temper has been quickened into the most poignant discontent, and if at any time he has attempted to beguile the loathsome moments, by reading the writings of a Godwin a Payne or a Palmer have been probably reported to;—thus has he maddened his brain, and confirmed himself a Quixote in politicks, a Wiesbaump in morals, and a Bridle-Goose upon the Bench.

The Judge appears to be desirous to claim the crown of martyrdom, and exults that in this contest "I shall gnaw a file."—I am at a loss for the similitude between himself and that tool, unless it is to be found in the insensibility of each, and the uses to which both may be applied in the hands of a master; there I confess the resemblance is striking, though I was a little surprised at the Judge admitting himself a passive machine to another: that character has been attributed to him, but I thought the man's vanity would have prevented his claiming it.—I do not mean however to play upon words—I shall coolly answer the Judge in all his specific charges, so far as I can find his point, and I declare that tho' I have for some years of my short career opposed at the bar gentlemen of the first eminence our country can boast, I had rather meet many of the most formidable arguments I ever encountered than the "point no point" of John Coburn. 'Tis a chaos from whence form can hardly be drawn—a Bay's prologue which suits any thing that follows—a shadow which eludes the grasp, and amidst much vapor leaves the opponent in possession of nothing to notice.

The Judge cannot but have observed the disapprobation with which all good men have received the unjust attack he has made on my father, and to heal the wound he has given to himself, he wishes to throw on us the commencement of this dispute, but in doing this it is doubtful whether he most outrages decency or common sense; tho' he ought

to blush for what he before said about my father, his present excuse is little less offensive, and its decency can only be exceeded by the frankery with which he avers we were the assailants: It cannot be forgotten that not one word was said in the Western World (whoever edited that paper) about Mr. Coburn until after the numbers of Franklin appeared, he was unprovoked, and could only have been prompted to appear, by his enmity to us, or his vanity in thinking every thing must yield to his *unanswerable arguments*.

If his vanity induced him to play the knight-errant and seek adventures in behalf of the innocent, he is more excusable than if his rancour spurred him to this outrage. But why if his object was defence, did he proceed to annoy those who with regard to him, were quiet? Why so basely abuse persons who never crossed his path, and who seldom thought of him but with pity rather than ill will? And why now attempt to add to the injury he has done to us, an insult to the publick, by persuading them to swallow a *gull* and believe that he is defendant and assailed by us. If I should permit myself to hazard a conjecture as to the motives which induced this man to step forward as the champion of a party, I should say that he was induced to it by a variety of causes—a desire to ingratiate himself with those in power, which have latterly eng'd his "elevated mind" —She expected coolness, candor and an attempt at least at the administration of justice; and by no means that his moments should be dedicated to the fabrication of slanders, and attacks on private fame.—She expected such deportment as would have assured to her courts respect, and the confidence of the litigants, and not such as banishes the suitors with disgust from his presence, and marks the Judge a cautious, revengeful and wicked calumniator.

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declaration is untrue; the man has been so much accustomed to state a point without proof or probability and to force the bar and the jury to receive it, that he forgets he is not now on the bench, and that his positions may be enquired into on this side of that *spectre* to him, the Court of Appeals.

The editors of the *W. World* have since my letters, closed the enquiry, and have made a statement of the documents and "information" on which their narrative has been founded, and I ask the judgment of any candid man how it appears that I ever furnished any evidence (except the letters between Gen. Washington and my father) or how it was practicable for me to have possessed myself of such evidence; I beg the opinion of every common-sense individual how I was to procure the papers of General Wayne, or a knowledge of their that this act ought not to obtain contents—how I was to ascertain the supreme ratification. Notice the papers of the late worthy Col. Butler. How was I to develop the emperor to the French government, the contents of the letters in the hands of Mr. Stockdel, the private and confidential agent of Gen. Wayne? How was I to ascertain the consequence has been that the conversations between Newman France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, and Gen. Wells; or how to fore-see the papers of the late worthy Col. Butler. How was I to develop the emperor to the French government, the contents of the letters in the hands of Mr. Stockdel, the private and confidential agent of Gen. Wayne? How was I to ascertain the consequence has been that the conversations between Newman France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, and Gen. Wells; or how to fore-see the papers of the late worthy Col. Butler. How was I to develop the emperor to the French government, the contents of the letters in the hands of Mr. Stockdel, the private and confidential agent of Gen. Wayne? How was I to ascertain the consequence has been that the conversations between Newman France, Holland, Russia, Prussia, and Gen. Wells; or how to fore-see the papers of the late worthy Col. Butler. How was I to develop the emperor to the French government, the contents of the letters in the hands of Mr. Stockdel, the private and confidential agent of Gen. Wayne?

The letters which were promised have been furnished, and the time when, and the reasons why they were furnished was explained in one sentence, and the descriptions, besides corps of my last. If we had shewn these bombardiers, miners, &c.

All the corps of the national army of Holland have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to the camp at Zest at a moment's notice.

Recruiting is vigorously carrying on in all the provinces of Bavaria.

The camp at Meudon had not

broke up on the 25th of September.

Such a measure was expected to take

place daily; and it is given, as a

report, in one of our Paris papers,

that the soldiers who compose this

camp received on the 27th leave of

absence for the last time previous to

their marching towards Germany.

The regiments of foot composing

the emperor's body guard had left

Paris in light wagons for the Rhine

where an immense army was assem-

bling, and it was expected would

reach that river in a few days.

Their post at the palace of the Tuilleries was filled by the dragoons

of the empress.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg

announces the expected speedy de-

parture of several armed vessels and

frigates for Corfu.

The English, it is said, have de-

barqued, between Tarracina and

Gaeta about 500 men, all of whom

were entirely destroyed.

The insurgents on the frontiers

of Turkey continue to obtain ad-

vantages over the Ottoman army.

Czerni George had encamped be-

fore Belgrade on the 27th of August.

Letters from Madrid, of the 8th

of August, mention that the King

had given orders for an army of

40,000 men to hold themselves in

readiness to march.—It is thought

this order was in consequence of

the entry of the English into the

Tagus.

A gentleman who came pas-

enger in the Richard is the bearer of

dispatches from the American min-

ister at Paris to the secretary of

state.

Lord Lauderdale was at Paris on

the 25th of September.

Translated from the Mercantile Ad-

vertiser.

PARIS, 18th September.

The courier Basilio arrived here

from London the day before yesterday.

Negotiations are still going on.

Indulgence has for the last few days con-

fined Lord Lauderdale to his house.

22. We are assured that his eminence

Cardinal Murry, who has been admitt-

ed among the number of French cardin-

als, is appointed first Almoner to his

imperial highness Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

24. This day the conservative senate

has held an extraordinary sitting.

It is believed that the object of his majesty's

message has been made known to the se-

nate, the marriage between his imperial

highness prince Jerome and a prince

of Wirtemburg. It is added that

at the end of the message two letters

were read; one to the prince prime, o-

the confederation of the Rhine, making

known to him the emperor's intention

to support the confederacy with all the

forces of France; the other to the kin-

of Bavaria, announcing that notwithstanding many court intrigues his majesty hopes, still to preserve peace with Prussia; but that, should that power return a prompt & categorical answer to the explanations which have been demanded, he will be ready to enter Germany with 300,000 men.

They write from Toulon that an order has been received in that city to construct twelve sail of the line. The funds have arrived and a part of the vessels is on the stocks.

An American vessel from Boston, com-manded by capt. Laners, has arrived at Gaeta, where she performed a quarantine of 23 days, with a cargo of coffee, dye woods, rum sugar, and other articles.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.
Government has inserted the following official articles in a supplement to the Court Gazette, published yesterday.

"The counsellor of state, Pierre d'Oubrill, departing early in the month of May for Paris, to succour the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions for the occasion which might present itself to effect a reconciliation between France and Russia. He has returned hither with extraordinary diligence, bearing a treaty of peace which he had concluded and signed on the 20th July with Gen. Clarke, plenipotentiary of the French government.

"As much as that event would have been agreeable to his imperial majesty, if this treaty had been suited to his majesty's dignity, to his engagements with his allies, to the safety of his subjects, and to the general repose of Europe; so much the more has it been disagreeable to him to see that in no respect have his just and benevolent intentions been answered.

"This treaty is of the following tenor:

"Art. 1. From the date hereof there shall be perpetual peace and good friendship between his majesty the emperor of Russia and his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, their heirs and successors, estates, and subjects.

"2. In execution of the first article, hostilities both by land and sea shall immediately cease between the two nations. The necessary orders to this effect shall in consequence be forwarded in twenty-four hours from the signing of this treaty. All ships of war and other vessels belonging to either power, or to their subjects, which may be taken in any part of the world by the subjects of the other, shall be restored to the right owners.

"3. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of the mouths of the Catarro, which, as being a dependence on Dalmatia, appertains to his majesty the emperor of the French, in his quality of king of Italy, agreeably to the 4th article of the treaty of Presburg. There shall be furnished to the Russian troops every possible facility for their departure from both the mouths of Catarro and the Ragusan territory, the country of the Montenegrins and from Dalmatia, wherever the circumstances of the war may have placed them. Immediately after the treaty shall be made known, the military and naval commandants of both nations shall make in concert the necessary dispositions both for the retreat of the troops and for the surrender of the territory.

"4. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, desirous of giving to his majesty the emperor of Russia a proof of his conciliatory disposition, consents, i. That the republic of Ragusa shall be restored to its former independence, on condition that it shall be as heretofore under the protection of the Ottoman Porte; 2d, that no act of hostility shall take place, from the day of the date of the present treaty, against the Montenegrins, whilst they remain peaceable as subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They shall be obliged immediately to return to their own fire sides; and the emperor Napoleon promises not to disquiet them, and that no enquiry shall be made respecting the part they have taken in the hostilities against Ragusa, her dependencies, and the adjacent country.

"5. The independence of the republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged by the two powers. The Russian troops who may be at present in the Mediterranean shall form a junction at the Ionian Isles. His majesty the emperor of Russia, to give a proof of his pacific intentions, shall not maintain more than 4000 men of his troops, which, however, shall depart from thence as soon as